

of the Civil Service Commission's investigation in this matter. It is pointed out in the attached letter that in view of this information no further action is contemplated by this Bureau in this matter.

Administrative
January 22, 1952

January 22, 1952

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH P. McCARTHY'S
INFORMATION REGARDING WINNIE OF KENTUCKY
REVIEW BOARD'S HEARING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
DISSEMINATING INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(Your file 106-200-57)

RECORDED

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 22, 1952,
speculating that this Bureau conduct an immediate investigation of
this matter.

121-35707-41

This Bureau has been advised that the Civil Service
Commission has conducted an extensive investigation in this matter
which has included an interview of Miss Linda Adams. This Bureau,
as you have been informed in my memorandum of January 11, 1952,
January 17, 1952, and January 21, 1952, has conducted no investi-
gation but has made available to the Civil Service Commission the
facilities of the FBI Laboratory.

Should you desire to obtain from the Civil Service Commission
the results of the investigation in this matter and, in view of
above, request further investigation in this matter,
in the meantime this Bureau contemplates no further action in the
matter.

121-35707

RID:ray

65 FEB 11 1952

February 1, 1952

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Honorable Mrs. Sophia
Challen
Loyalty Review Board
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

TO THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD
RE: JAMES S. O'NEAL
MINUTES OF THE BOARD'S MEETING
JANUARY 14, 1952

Dear Mrs. Challen:

Reference is made to the recommendation of January 14, 1952, of the Committee on the Board.

This is to advise that the material which you furnished upon your filed recommendation, which has been treated for latent fingerprints and various latent impressions, has been examined. All of the latent prints were compared with the latent prints of the subject and no identification was made.

The Committee on the Board, in its report, recommended that the subject be removed from the position of Chief of your office.

A copy of this letter is being furnished to General James S. O'Neal for his information.

Very truly yours,
121-35787-41X
FEB 2 1952

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INDEXED
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126
126

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RHE:je

BY SPT ASER
55 FEB
COMM - FBI

50 FEB 21 1952

Waukegan, Wis.

Dear Mr. Hoover

Enclosed a news clipp which
tells me the, our illfamous senator
is stepping on your departments toes.
Mr. Hoover I have in the past two
years corresponded with you over how
religion is toward crime. I have given
various instruments that you sent telling
about it all. But I don't believe one
bit of it in same way to. I'll still
say that religion the kind that
McCarthy is trying to punch down our
throat is a hindrance to mankind
and only helps those Roman S.O.B.s
I don't see any of those Romanist
characters called names by the Senator
to. Well why are angles or are
they playing the game together

EX-164

Keep your chin up

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

31 8 1952

100-35707-4

1952

no answering

SEN. MCCARTHY BARES RESULTS OF FBI PROBE

Use of Home by Spy Ring Is Charged

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

(Chicago Tribune Staff Writer)

Washington, Jan. 29—Charges of communism in both the White House and the state department seized the senate's attention today. The developments:

1. Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) revealed in a senate speech loyalty board files on Philip Nash, 42, an adviser to President Truman, that showed Nash had been accused as a member of the Communist party "in close contact with the communist underground in Washington." He said the files showed that Nash's former home in Toronto, Ont., had been used by a Canadian spy ring as a rendezvous in the early 40's.

2. The senate internal security subcommittee heard Lawrence K. Rosinger, one of State Secretary Acheson's China policy advisers in 1949, refuse to answer the testimony of three previous witnesses that he was a Communist party member. Rosinger pleaded possible self-incrimination. He also refused to discuss his relationships with a number of individuals in the government and out, on the ground he might involve himself in trouble with the law.

Holds Chicago E. Degree

Nash succeeded David Mc Niles as an assistant to the President in charge of advising on "minority problems." He was born in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, and received a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1937.

Nash was a lecturer on anthropology at the University of Toron-



Nash (left) and Rosinger

to from 1937 to 1941 and then went to Washington, where he became special assistant to the director of the domestic branch of the office of war information. He was assigned to the white house June 7, 1941, from the OWI.

"The White House loyalty board cleared Nash some time ago," McCarthy declared. "Thereafter, the FBI conducted a thorough investigation. Ten separate reports were made and sent to the White House loyalty board and the loyalty review board."

Files Sent to Dawson

"After the White House cleared Nash, the review board asked for a hearing. Shortly thereafter, Donald Dawson (White House administrative assistant on personnel) called for the complete files, which were sent to the White House and never have been returned to the review board."

The FBI reports, said McCarthy, reading from documents, said Nash had been a close friend and close associate of one of the convicted Canadian Communists.

"During the early 40's," McCarthy continued, "parts of the communist spy ring in Toronto were using his home as a point of rendezvous and some of them were living there. Nash was attending communist meetings and had officially joined the Communist party. The reports also show he had been in close contact with the communist underground in Washington."

McCarthy said he "assumed" that Mr. Truman never had seen the FBI reports. He suggested that the President call upon Daw-

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

When 'No Comment' Is Murder

It seems to us that FBI chief Hoover ought to speak up when Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) uses his name as a shield.

In his new (and privileged) attack on Philip Nash, one of President Truman's White House assistants, McCarthy flatly based most of his charges on alleged "FBI files." Let us skip the question of how he got access to any FBI data; the question is: Do such files exist and did he quote them accurately? When The Post put this question to the FBI last night, a spokesman replied: "No comment." That is the FBI's usual answer when McCarthy purports to quote from its archives. In such situations, a "no-comment" plays directly into McCarthy's hands.

This isn't the first time Jumbo Joe has pretended to have seen FBI records. Each time that he makes the claim he is in effect using J. Edgar Hoover's name to promote his own crusade against President Truman. If the U. S. government were as overrun with subversion as McCarthy asserts it is, that in itself would be a reflection on the FBI head; are we to believe Hoover would not resign if the President systematically ignored FBI evidence on sinister characters?

If, as we believe, McCarthy is inventing or distorting FBI records, Hoover ought to say so clearly and emphatically. His silence is, we believe, McCarthy's secret weapon.

RECORDED - 93

121-25707-

FEB 18 1952

INDEXED

47

Paternalistic
11/1/52
59 FEB 27 1952

with who gives the
advice -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT :

DATE: February 17, 1952

Sam Hanech advised me on February 13, 1952, that he has still not heard from the Criminal Division as to whether or not prosecution be initiated against Miriam Moskows of the Civil Service Commission and that we were not to make any investigation unless he communicated with us further.

He stated that as he saw the matter [redacted] he thought it would be better for CSO to make the investigation. I told him I knew this was correct, [redacted] was in no way pertinent as far as the matter of investigation - that the real reason why we should not do it was because the ground had already been plowed over by Civil Service.

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

RECORDED 112 121-35707-43

INDEXED 112

HANDLED 5/2/52
5/2/52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT C
 (OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S
 INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
 REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: February 11, 1952

You will recall that, with the Director's approval, the Bureau displayed to officials of the Loyalty Review Board

This discussion with the Loyalty Review Board was in conjunction with an alleged leak of information from Civil Service Loyalty Review Board to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. You will also recall that the Bureau gave its approval to Mr. Bingham to discuss this matter with the White House.

Mr. Donald S. Dawson, Administrative Assistant to the President, contacted Mr. Trench on February 8, 1952, and stated that Mr. Bingham had contacted him regarding this matter and had related a rather startling story that

Mr. Dawson stated in order that he may draw his own conclusions, he would desire to either see the information in question,

You will recall that we previously briefed Mr. Dawson on the facts in this matter. Dawson has now stated that he needs more details so that he may get a complete picture of the entire matter, and thus the reason for making the above request.

RRR:ld

RECORDED - 112

INDEXED - 112

65 FEB 20 1952 HANDLED BY DESK

RECOMMENDATION:

TO NEW ORLEANS

Document in the
case of

on Mr. [redacted]
(94-36100, 121-0-4291)
(21-274-17) (13)

Assistant Attorney General
James P. McInerney
Director, FBI

February 18, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNKNOWN SUBJECT
(SOURCE OF INFORMATION JOSEPH R. McCarthy)
SUBJECT: INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951
(DISCUSSING INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES)
(Your file 100-200-11955)

RECORDED - 189

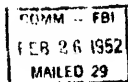
Reference is made to your memorandum of February 19, 1952.

This is to advise that it was concluded by the FBI Laboratory that the typewritten release of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy contained transcripts re State Department, State transcript of meeting of Loyalty Review Board, February 13, 14, 1951, Washington, D. C., was prepared with two different makes of typewriters. The first three pages were prepared with a Royal elite typewriter, spaced 12 letters to the inch. The remaining pages numbered 4 through 5 were prepared with a Remington elite typewriter spaced 12 letters to the inch.

(121-3557-2)

121-3557-2

ESP:men:cl



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. W. FREEMONT

DATE: February 25, 1952

FROM : C. H. STANLEY

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
 (SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S
 INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
 REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

To advise that the February 8, 1952, issue of U. S. News and World Report contains an article quoting excerpts from the February 13-14, 1951, meeting of the Loyalty Review Board.

BACKGROUND:

The February 8, 1952, issue of U. S. News and World Report contains an article captioned "State Department Lax on Loyalty Cases? Secret Minutes Reveal Criticism of Methods," which quoted from secret minutes of a meeting of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission held on February 13-14, 1951. A photostatic copy of this article is attached.

As you have been informed, Miss Miriam M. de Haas was under investigation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's information for his press release of January 5, 1952, which was allegedly based on confidential minutes of the Loyalty Review Board's meeting of February 13-14, 1951. Senator McCarthy also quoted from excerpts of this Loyalty Review Board meeting in a speech before the U. S. Senate on January 15, 1952.

STATUS:

The Bureau is not conducting any investigation in this matter.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

121-35707

Attachment

RHE:je

RECORDED - 73

INDEXED - 73

EX-140

121-35707-46
 MAR 11 1952
 [Signature]

State Department Lax on Loyalty Cases?

Secret Minutes Reveal Criticism of Method

Has the State Department been lax in guarding U. S. against diplomats and officials of uncertain loyalty?

Senator McCarthy insists that it has. The Department claims a perfect record for loyalty, cannot find any Communist employees. It refuses to take any blame for loss of China to

Communists or for other diplomatic setbacks where questions of loyalty have been raised.

Secret minutes of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, revealed in the Senate by Senator McCarthy, give an appraisal by Board members. Here are excerpts from a meeting on Feb. 13 and 14, 1951.

In early 1951, just a year ago, the loyalty procedures of the Government were under attack in Congress. Not a single employee of the Department of State had been fired on the ground of disloyalty by its own Loyalty Board, though some had been ousted after this Board found them "unfit." Others resigned under investigation.

Standards for screening diplomats and other officials in highly "sensitive" positions required unquestioned proof of disloyalty before they could be removed as "loyalty" risks. In Congress, and in the Departments, pressure was building for a change in the White House standards to permit dismissal of employees where

"reasonable doubt" existed concerning their loyalty.

The Board that has final say in passing upon loyalty of Government workers met in February, of last year. It then had a new chairman, Hiram Bingham, a former Republican Senator from Connecticut. Bingham brought up the question of changing the rules to permit discharge of Government employees where "reasonable doubt" existed concerning their loyalty. The chairman said that he was informed that if the President would change the standard to one of "reasonable doubt"—which President Roosevelt had used during the war—it would double the number of individuals who could be

removed. He said that Secretary of State Dean Acheson favored the change.

"I think it is fair to say," Chairman Bingham observed, "that the State Department, as you know, has the worst record of any department in the action of its Loyalty Board. . . . The Loyalty Board, in all the cases that have been considered in the State Department, has not found anyone shall I say 'guilty' under our rules. It is the only Board which has acted that way."

Then followed this discussion among Board members as revealed by minutes, hitherto secret:

Chairman Bingham: "The situation with regard to a few of the cases that I have had the opportunity of studying, has led me to the belief that we should change [the rule]. For instance, in the State Department, there is a case of a man who might be said to be a rather 'weak' sister. There is no evidence that he is a Communist. His wife, on the other hand, who is not in the State Department, has a very close association with Communists. She, at one time, saw a good deal of them in the days before they went underground in Washington."

"I came to this conclusion: that, living with his wife, he was undoubtedly loyal to this wife, and, from all the evidence, he could not be loyal to his wife and at the same time be loyal to the U. S. Government in the sense in which I think loyalty deserves to be used. There is no way in which you can get him out of the Government service under the present rule, but you can certainly have reasonable doubt as to his loyalty."

Garrett S. Hoag, Board member: " . . . As far as the State Department is concerned, I don't understand their position at all, because although their board has not held their members ineligible under the loyalty test, who should



DEAN ACHESON, SECRETARY OF STATE
He reassured the chairman

held intelligible under that test, they have plenty of power to remove them as a security risk. Why haven't they exercised it? They haven't exercised it. In the case of all the searchlights that have been turned upon them. It seems to me we should decide whether we are going to consider security risk. If we are going to stick to loyalty (as a test), let's stick to loyalty as it is written down. In the minds of the public there would be no difference.

There followed a discussion of the case of a State Department employee who was shown by the record to have been working for two years in a foreign country as an agent of the Russian Government while in State Department employment. **James F. Lee, Board member**, in exchange with **Francis Perkins**, a member of the Civil Service Commission. "You say that he [the State Department employee who lived with the Russian agent] can be loyal, perfectly loyal to this Government, and he's a safe employee of the State Department."

Francis Perkins: "I would say he was suitable for public service."

Mr. Lee: "But under the present rules, the Board is bound to report him as a disloyal employee."

Francis Perkins: "But you can report him to the Civil Service Commission."

Mr. Lee: "No, we are prohibited from that. And the status of it is that we have been committing a fraud on the public."

Chairman Bingham: "I am informed that when the Civil Service Commission finds a person suitable in the first place, and becomes his employee, that the person is not in any position to go back on his original action."

James Mitchell, member of the Civil Service Commission: "That is correct."

Francis Perkins: "But we do frequently draw to the attention of the employment agency information which comes from the State Department, and which we think they should consider as to the retention of the employee. He could be placed under charges of disloyalty and dismissed for unsuitable conduct."

Mr. Lee: "It would take three or four years to get rid of employees that way."

Miss Perkins: "Not unless he's a vet. It would be no trouble at all."

The Loyalty Review Board turned to discussion of other loyalty cases in the State Department. What follows is an exchange involving one of those cases.

Lawrence V. Meloy, executive secretary: "In the third case we found that the State Department had a hearing and that the chairman, Mr. Snow [Conrad Snow], sat through the entire hearing. In fact, there was a series of hearings—probably three—but the other members of the Board changed and no

member, other than Mr. Snow, sat through the case."

Chairman Bingham: "I am familiar with the case, having studied it myself. There was only one member of the Board [State Department Loyalty Board] who confronted all of the witnesses. After the first hearing or two, one Board member in the State Department was sent on a mission to Gibraltar, or some other place, and then after the next hearing, another member of the Board was given some other duty. Also, in that particular case, there were several occasions, as I read the testimony, where the chairman of the State Department Board permitted remarks to be made off the record, which to all you have in studying the case—what is said. In that case, also, he permitted the wife of the incumbent to be present during all the hearings and to coach her husband on what he had said in the affidavits. That was against the rule."

James F. Twelby, Board member: "He probably got off."

Chairman Bingham: "I called attention to the Secretary of State myself to the fact that You've got to tell the Loyalty Board members [in the State Department] to behave themselves."

The discussion took a new turn.

Mr. Meloy: "Item No. IX grows out of a practice which the State Department has pursued more vigorously than any other agency. In our regulations we provide that after the hearing the agency board, under mitigating circumstances and where national security is not involved, may permit the man to resign,

rather than have a finding of ineligibility against him."

"Now that, primarily, as I remember it, at the time we put it in the regulations was so that the service record of the Government would show a resignation, rather than a discharge for loyalty; but it has come to my attention that the State Department, throughout the program for two and one-half years, has not discharged a single person on the grounds of loyalty. What they do is to bring the employee in and say: 'Now, we are going to file charges against you unless you resign,' so the man resigns, or they'll hold a hearing and bring him in and tell him, 'We are about to render a decision of ineligibility against you unless you resign.' I have called their attention two or three times to the fact that that section was put in there for the protection of the employee, but they have taken the opposite position, and say, 'Now, you folks put it in there. We're going to use it,' and they've used it that way, and have caused seven people to resign where they normally would have gone on through the hearing...."

"When they operate as they do—merely showing a resignation of the individual and he has this copy from the State Department—he immediately goes over to another agency and says, 'I have worked for the State Department for five years. Here's my Personnel Action Sheet. I resigned a few weeks ago. There is nothing on the Personnel Action Sheet to tell the personnel officer that there's an investigation on that person. He gets a job, or the person may be interested in him



JOSEPH MCCARTHY, SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN
He read the secret minutes

for other employment, and has to go running around the Government to find that there is an investigation on that matter."

"I think, in view of the fact that the State Department is taking advantage of our own regulations in forcing people to resign, we should revoke the regulation . . . The State Department hasn't had a single rating of ineligibility, and it is due to this one thing."

Mr. Hoag: "If you revoke this, why can't they follow the same procedure and say, 'If you don't resign, we'll hold a hearing.'"

Mr. Meloy: "They can, but they won't be hiding behind our regulation."

The provision regarding resignations was revoked.

Review Board members then voiced other criticisms of the State Department:

about the State Department—their remarkable record of never having fired anybody for loyalty, and yet we do nothing about it as far as the Board is concerned.

"I don't doubt that Larry [Meloy] does all he can in the schemes that he can reach, but I have been troubled about whether or not we owe the duty of having somebody call the attention of the President, for example, to the fact that program simply does not work in that Department . . . let him worry about it. It seems to me to assume more responsibility which we sit back for three years and know that the country rests in a false sense of security that we are looking after their interests here when we know damn well that it is completely ineffective in one of the most important departments

per cent. The average was about 6 per cent. The State Department, zero."

The Secretary of State was very impressed by what I said. He received my remarks very kindly. He asked me one or two questions about resignations, etc. Fortunately, thanks to the document which had been prepared for me by Mr. Meloy, I had the facts with regard to all departments in connection with resignations and so on. When I showed him my confidential statement, he was greatly impressed. He said, "I will take the matter up at once." That was Friday afternoon.

"He obviously took it up Monday morning, because Monday afternoon at 2:30 one of his security officers, called to know whether anybody at the State Department had been up here to oppose any change in the regulations. I talked over with the Secretary of State the change which you authorized me to suggest to the President yesterday, and he was very heartily in favor of it and very anxious about it. He said no one in the State Department could possibly have said a word against it. It has now been called to their attention. There are quite a number of cases pending before that Board [State Department Loyalty Board]. I feel quite certain from the attitude of the Secretary of State that there was very great attention paid to what I told him. . . . I hadn't been instructed by the Board to do it, but I thought it was my duty to do it, so it is known now to the Secretary of State, and as he is very close to the President, I presume it will be known to him . . . So the matter is known now in the Administration and I think will be taken care of."

Soon after the Review Board meeting—on April 28, 1951—President Truman changed the rules so as to permit removal of employees where "reasonable doubt" exists as to their loyalty.

Ten months later, on Oct. 25, 1951, Chairman Snow of the State Department's Loyalty Board had this to say concerning the operation of Department's loyalty program:

"Since December 17, 1947, when the President's loyalty program was implemented by directive of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State has had before it over 500 cases of State Department employees who have been investigated for loyalty by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and not one case has been found of a present Communist working in the State Department. Over that period, eight employees have been held to be security risks, but not one of these admitted present membership in the Communist Party, nor was there evidence of present membership."



HIRAM BINGHAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE LOYALTY BOARD

He complained to the Secretary

John K. Clark, Board member: "What are you going to do when the attorney who is presenting the charges acts as though he were the attorney for the incumbent? I read 100 pages of a record where the three members of the Board were acting as attorneys for the employee . . ."

Mr. Meloy: "Oh, you're talking about the State Department. They're taking the attitude that they're there to clear the employee, and not to protect the Government. We've been arguing with them since the program started."

Mr. Hoag: "That brings up a question that has been on my mind a little, and I have been accused a few times in connection with it. I have been disturbed

of the Government, and I wonder whether we ought to say anything to anybody about it . . ."

Chairman Bingham: "Your present chairman thought about that for a couple of weeks and took counsel of two persons in whom he had confidence, and then asked for an appointment with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State, who is a very busy man, very graciously gave me an appointment last Friday afternoon . . . I called his attention to the fact that his Board was out of step with all other agency boards. In the Post Office Department, 10 per cent of all persons examined were found to be worthy of separation from the Government. In the Commerce Department, 63

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

DATE: February 22, 1952

(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S
INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. C. E. Nicholson of the Department called Mr. Hennrich on February 22, 1952, and referred to a memorandum from the Department requesting that the Bureau conduct an investigation of this matter. Mr. Nicholson inquired as to the status of the investigation.

I called Mr. Nicholson and told him that this matter had been discussed by a Bureau representative with Deputy Attorney General Vanech on February 7, 1952, at which time Mr. Vanech advised that no investigation should be conducted by the Bureau. Again, on February 13, 1952, Mr. Vanech was recontacted and he advised that he had not as yet heard from the Criminal Division as to whether prosecution would be initiated in this case and that pending further word no investigative action should be taken by the Bureau. I told Mr. Nicholson that on the latter date Mr. Vanech said that he thought it would be better for the Civil Service Commission to make this investigation.

When talking to Mr. Nicholson, he stated that Mr. L. V. Meloy, Executive Secretary of the Loyalty Review Board, had contacted the Criminal Division and explained that he was holding Miss de Haas' room vacant for examination "by the FBI" and that if the Bureau wasn't interested in looking over her room within the near future, Mr. Meloy was going to release it since he needed the space. I told Mr. Nicholson that I did not understand why Mr. Meloy was awaiting action on the part of the FBI since during a conference had with Mr. Meloy it was specifically pointed out to him that the Bureau was not conducting any investigation inasmuch as the CSC had already gone into this matter.

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 60

121-35707-47

MAR 13 1952

March 12, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT

On March 10, 1952, I saw former Senator Mirman Bingham, now Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission. Senator Bingham stated there were several matters he wished to discuss with me, one of these matters being the failure of the Attorney General to list additional subversive organizations on the subversive list. He stated that there, of course, had developed a number of new organizations which quite obviously were used as Communist fronts and that the Loyalty Review Board had before it cases of individuals who were members of these organizations, but under the rules under which they function they cannot take action against such employees until the Attorney General has listed the organizations as subversive. He stated he had written several letters to the Attorney General about this problem and had been advised that no further organizations would be so listed until the courts had ruled the legality of the procedure which the Department of Justice has followed in the past in preparing such subversive lists. Senator Bingham felt that this was a very unsatisfactory situation in that while we had to wait maybe a year or more until the cases in court are disposed of by the Supreme Court, these employees, who obviously are members of Communist front organizations, would still be working in the Government and nothing could be done about it.

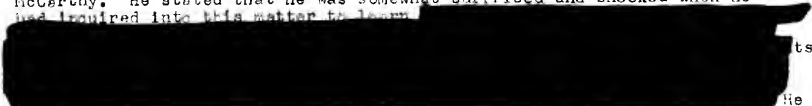
I told Senator Bingham that I had likewise been concerned about this matter and had also written memoranda to the Attorney General about this problem and had received the same type of reply as Senator Bingham had received. I told him, of course, these matters were not handled by the Attorney General personally but by the Criminal Division. I suggested to Senator Bingham that he again address a letter to the Attorney General and instead of sending it to him that he arrange a personal appointment with the Attorney General to discuss the problem with him and in the meantime I would also address a memorandum to the Attorney General and would personally discuss the problem with the Attorney General. I told Senator Bingham he might, if he cared to, say that he, the Senator, had discussed this matter with me and that I favored the same views as he, the Senator, did.

The Senator then took up the case of Miriam DeHaas. The Senator stated that he, of course, knew I was familiar with the recent developments in this case, that we had made certain laboratory examinations and had found that Miss DeHaas's fingerprints were on certain official papers in the Loyalty Board Files, copies of which had later been furnished to Senator

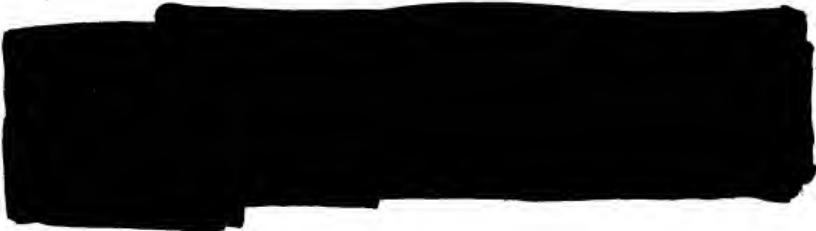
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RECORDED 137 100-33707-45
INDEXED-137 RECORDED
15 MAR 15 1952

McCarthy. He stated that he was somewhat surprised and shocked when he had inquired into this matter to learn

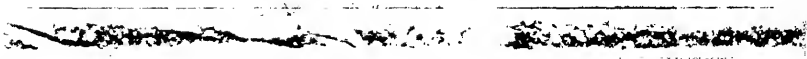



ts
He said that had we so alerted him he believed that certain documents and papers which had been furnished to Senator McCarthy would not have been supplied him. He definitely believes that Miss DeHans was the individual supplying the information to Senator McCarthy.



Very truly yours

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 12, 1952

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(SOURCE OF MATCH JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY)
 INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
 REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951
 DISCLOSED INFORMATION CONCERNING
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

(2) Whether this was called to your attention.

BACKGROUND:

Hilma H. de Haas has been under investigation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator Joseph E. McCarthy's information for his press release in January, 1952, based on confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting on February 13-14, 1951.

121-35707

PML:l

RECORDED

INDEXED

MAR 14 1952

121-35707-49

JMS

PERS. FILES

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (62-107)

March 14, 1952


Director, FBI (121-35707)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT
(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S
INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTELS OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

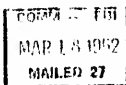
PERS. FILES

Reference is made to your letter of February 29, 1952,
captioned "Miriam M. de Haas, Miscellaneous Information Concerning."

For your information, Miss de Haas has been under investi-
gation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to
be the source of information which has "leaked" out of the Loyalty
Review Board.



RUE:le



4 MAR 24 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1952

FROM : D. H. WID

SUBJECT: SUBJECT'S REPORT

(SOURCE OF INFORMATION: MCCARTHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION'S REPORT OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
SUBJECT'S REPORT CONCERNING CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION'S REPORT CONCERNING

Subject L. De Maas has been under investigation by the
Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source
of Senator McCarthy's information for his press release based on
confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting.

101-15702

Enclosure

RECORDED - 100

INDEXED - 100

101-35707-52

65 MAR 31 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 20, 1952

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
 (SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S
 INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
 REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

(1) To report the results of a conference held this morning between Bureau representatives and Mr. Hiram Bingham, Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board.

(2) To advise that Miriam de Haas appeared before the Grand Jury on March 18, 1952.

BACKGROUND:

Miriam de Haas has been under investigation by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's information for his press release allegedly based on confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting on February 13-14, 1951. As you will recall, the fingerprints of Miss de Haas were identified by the Bureau on the revised transcript covering this meeting of the Loyalty Review Board.

My memorandum of March 15, 1952, which is attached for your ready reference, advised that Miss de Haas appeared [REDACTED]

DEVELOPMENTS:

In accordance with prior arrangements, Supervisors C. H. Stanley and [REDACTED] of the Loyalty Unit met with Mr. Bingham this morning, at which time he was advised that in keeping with your desire to cooperate with him wherever possible you wanted him to know on a personal and confidential basis that Miss de Haas [REDACTED]

121-35707

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RHE:je

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] related that Miss de Haas had been taken before the Grand Jury on March 18, 1952. He said that she had appeared before the Grand Jury on the morning of March 18, 1952. She was supposed to return to the Grand Jury that afternoon but failed to do so as a result of which two United States Marshals had appeared at the Loyalty Review Board that afternoon looking for her. Mr. Bingham said that possibly Miss de Haas had gone to contact an attorney or possibly Senator McCarthy. He related that on March 19, 1952, Miss de Haas had appeared at the Loyalty Review Board to secure her personal possessions. He added that someone from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice had looked over her room at the Loyalty Review Board and when Miss de Haas saw that the room had been searched, she left without picking up her personal belongings. In this connection, you will recall that the Bureau has conducted no investigation in this matter and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has been so advised.

[REDACTED]

Mr. Bingham related that he had recently received a telephone call from Senator McCarthy, at which time Senator McCarthy told Mr. Bingham that he had some of his confidential material and asked Mr. Bingham if he would give him the additional information he needed to

complete his records. Mr. Bingham commented that he appreciated this request was made by Senator McCarthy in a facetious manner. Senator McCarthy said he wanted to ask Mr. Bingham some questions which he did not have to answer if he did not desire to do so. Mr. Bingham said that he had his secretary on the telephone at the time because "Senator McCarthy does not always tell the truth" and added that McCarthy had given out some false information concerning him.

In discussing the transcript covering the meeting of the Loyalty Review Board of May 4, 1948, which contained the comments of [REDACTED], which were critical of the Bureau's work under the Loyalty Program, Mr. Bingham was informed that the Bureau had been informed of [REDACTED]'s reported remarks. The Bureau had tried to run down the information concerning the remarks reportedly made by [REDACTED] concerning this Bureau, at which time the Bureau was informed that Lawrence V. Kelly of the Loyalty Review Board could find no record of [REDACTED] having appeared before the Loyalty Review Board although Mr. Kelly was actually present at this particular meeting, according to this transcript of May 4, 1948.

As a matter of information, during the conversation with Mr. Bingham, Mr. Bingham commented that the work under the Loyalty Program had been somewhat hindered because of the failure of the Attorney General to list additional organizations on the subversive list. He said that he had intended to see the Attorney General concerning this situation but has been unable to get an appointment as of this date.

Mr. Bingham said that he wanted you to know that he was most appreciative of your consideration in this matter and asked that his deepest gratitude be expressed to you.

CONCLUSIONS:

Concerning the reported appearance of Miss de Haas before the Grand Jury, it is noted that the Bureau has conducted no investigation in this matter other than to furnish technical assistance inasmuch as it was considered to be an administrative matter investigated by the Civil Service Commission.

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

[REDACTED]

169

A. H. BELMONT

September 5, 1952

C. H. SPARKLEY

UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY'S
INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF A LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

To advise that according to The "Herald" and "Washington Post" of September 5, 1952, Miriam M. de Haas had been called before the Grand Jury on March 18, 1952, and April 8, 1952, and has been suspended by the Civil Service Commission for refusing to answer questions asked by Civil Service Commission representatives dealing with "leaks" of confidential data from the Loyalty Review Board.

BACKGROUND:

Miriam M. de Haas was investigated by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator McCarthy's information for his press release in January, 1952, containing excerpts from confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting on February 13-14, 1951. These minutes disclosed criticism of the manner in which the State Department had conducted its loyalty review program.

The fingerprints of Miriam de Haas were identified by the FBI Laboratory on the revised transcript covering this meeting of the Loyalty Review Board.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice was furnished all information received by the Bureau in connection with this matter. Mr. James M. McInerney requested that the Bureau conduct an investigation with a view toward possible criminal prosecution of the guilty party or parties. The Department was informed.

121-35707

RMH:jc


121-35707 ✓
NOT RECORDED

46 SEP 30 1952


63 OCT 30 1952

61

that the Civil Service Commission had conducted an extensive investigation in this matter which included an interview of Miss de Haas, that the Bureau had conducted no investigation in this matter, but had made available to the Civil Service Commission the facilities of the FBI Laboratory. The Department was informed that in view of this, the Bureau contemplated no further action in this matter.



The "Times Herald" and "Washington Post" of September 5, 1952, reflect that the Civil Service Commission had announced that Miriam de Haas had been served with a notice of suspension for refusing to answer questions asked by its representatives dealing with "leaks" of confidential data from the Loyalty Review Board. The articles stated that Miss de Haas had been called to testify before the Grand Jury on March 18, 1952, and April 8, 1952. The Civil Service Commission has petitioned the District Court for a copy of the testimony of Miriam de Haas before the Grand Jury which was investigating a leak of confidential information from the Loyalty Review Board.



The "Times Herald" in its article commented that the timing of the suspension was interpreted as another Administration attempt to embarrass McCarthy in his campaign for re-election. The article quoted McCarthy as saying that he positively got no assistance from the woman suspended in the Civil Service Commission probe of the alleged "leak" to him of confidential loyalty information. In commenting on the suspension of Miriam de Haas, Senator McCarthy said "they've hanged the wrong man."

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

W. A. W. PELMOL

April 24, 1952

C. D. STANLEY

UNKNOWN SUBJECT

(Source of Senator McCarthy's Information 91119)
Regarding Government Employees)
RELATIVE TO GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

PURPOSE:

In answer of a telephone call from Mr. Lawrence V. Meloy of the Loyalty Review Board and to recommend that pursuant to his request the Loyalty Review Board be furnished with a photostatic copy of what purports to be a Civil Service Commission summary of the Bureau's loyalty investigation of [REDACTED] which was released by Senator McCarthy to the Press in January, 1950.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Meloy of the Loyalty Review Board telephonically inquired of the writer as to whether the Bureau is in possession of the document purporting to be a Civil Service Commission summary of the Bureau's loyalty investigation of [REDACTED], which document Senator McCarthy had released to the Press in January, 1950. Mr. Meloy pointed out that they desired a copy of this document in connection with their inquiry concerning [REDACTED] case. He stated they have made a search of their files and are unable to locate a copy, even though they previously had copies of this document. When he was advised that the Civil Service Commission undoubtedly could furnish him with a copy, Mr. Meloy stated he had contacted Colonel Fletcher's Office and they are also unable to locate a copy of the document in question.

You will recall that the document referred to is a document that Senator McCarthy released, which purported to be an official Civil Service Commission summary of the Bureau's investigation of [REDACTED] and which quoted information in the Bureau's reports in that case. [REDACTED] was formerly employed as an account with the State Department, but later resigned on November 14, [REDACTED] subsequent to the loyalty investigation. You will also recall that

CHG:jhc

121-35707
Attachment

10 10 1952

121-35707 ✓
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106 APR 1952
INITIALS OF ORIGINATOR

94120

although the document was proven not to have been an official summary, it did contain considerable quotations from our loyalty reports. At the specific request of the Attorney General, the Bureau did conduct an investigation concerning the source of Senator McCarthy's information and copies of the reports were submitted to the Department. The investigation did not establish the identity of the individual who furnished the material but information was developed indicating it was obtained while the file was in the possession of the Loyalty Review Board.

As you know, the Civil Service Commission and the Loyalty Review Board have for some time been conducting an inquiry regarding the source of additional information which has been released by Senator McCarthy and which came from the files of the Loyalty Review Board. The Bureau, in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, identified the fingerprints of Miriam de Haas, an employee of the Loyalty Review Board, on documents from which some of Senator McCarthy's information was obtained.

A review of the Bureau's files reveals we do have several photostatic copies of the alleged summary requested by Mr. Heloy and it is believed that in cooperation with the Loyalty Review Board, we should furnish them with a copy of this document. This document undoubtedly will be used by the Loyalty Review Board in connection with their inquiry concerning Miriam de Haas, who is suspected by the Loyalty Review Board of giving information to Senator McCarthy. (100-37-34; 100-33000-20, 20,541,844)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that in cooperation with the Loyalty Review Board, a photostatic copy of the above document released by Senator McCarthy be furnished to Mr. Heloy.

121-35107

4-24-52

✓

G-GIRL ORDERED TO KEEP QUIET IN 'LEAK' PROBE

(By Associated Press)

A woman employee under suspension by the civil service commission swore yesterday that a commission official told her not to give any information to the FBI about a leak of confidential loyalty board records.

In suspending the woman, Miriam DeHaas, the commission said last week that it also was petitioning federal court here for the release of testimony she gave a grand jury investigating the leak.

Miss DeHaas was first questioned, the commission said, shortly after Sen. McCarthy (R., Wisconsin) made public minutes of a loyalty review board meeting at which several members criticized the way the State department had been handling its loyalty program. The loyalty review board operates under the civil service commission.

Tells of 3-Hour Outing

In an affidavit filed with the Commission yesterday, Miss DeHaas said she was called to the office of L. V. Meloy, then executive secretary of the loyalty review board, last Jan. 16. She said that present there were Hiram Bingham, loyalty board chairman; James E. Hatcher, chief of the commission's investigations division; and a shorthand reporter.

She said the interview lasted nearly three hours, and she continued:

"I answered all questions asked me by Mr. Hatcher. Among other things, we covered the various possibilities of information which had been made available to Sen. McCarthy, and the coddling of Communists under the President's loyalty program.

Given Edited Transcript

"When my requests for a copy of the transcript of this interview were finally granted, seven months later, a considerable portion of the interview had been deleted and certain other parts had been edited."

There was no immediate comment from the commission.

McCarthy said last week, when Miss DeHaas' suspension was announced, that she "positively gave me no information."

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Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____
N.Y. Compass _____

Date: _____

Suspended Employee Warned Not to Talk

By the Associated Press

A woman employee under suspension by the Civil Service Commission swore yesterday that a commission official told her not to give any information to the FBI about a leak of confidential loyalty board records.

In suspending the woman, Miss Miriam Dellars, the commission said last week that it also was petitioning Federal Court here for the release of testimony she gave a grand jury investigating the leak.

Miss Dellars was first questioned, the commission said, shortly after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) made public minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting at which several members criticized the way the State Department had been handling its loyalty program. The Loyalty Review Board operates under the Civil Service Commission.

In an affidavit filed with the commission yesterday, Miss Dellars said she was called to the office of L. V. Mejoy, then executive secretary of the Loyalty Review Board, last January

16. She said that present there were Hiram Bingham, Loyalty Board Chairman; James E. Hatcher, chief of the commission's investigations division, and a shorthand reporter.

She said the interview lasted nearly three hours, and she continued:

"I answered all questions asked me by Mr. Hatcher. Among other things we covered the various possibilities of information which had been made available to Sen. Joseph McCarthy, and the meddling of Communists under the President's loyalty program.

"When my requests for a copy of the transcript of this interview were finally granted, seven months later, a considerable portion of the interview had been deleted and certain other parts had been edited."

There was no immediate comment from the commission.

McCarthy said last week when Miss Dellars' suspension was announced, that she "positively gave me no information," and he added: "They've hanged the wrong person."

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6/1/54

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____
N.Y. Compass _____

Date: SEP 1 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. M. L. Egan

FROM : G. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: LIRIA DE HANS

DATE: September 1, 1949

Tolson	
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Nichols	
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W.C. Sullivan	
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In answer to your inquiry as to what we know about the statement attributed to Liria de Hans wherein she alleged to have advised that a Civil Service Commission official told her not to give any information to the press, the following is submitted:

At 1:30 PM today, Colonel Hatcher of the Civil Service Commission called me and stated that he had seen the news edition of THE WASHINGTON POST in which Miss De Hans is quoted as above and therein further the News Intima that the transcript of the interview with Miss De Hans in the Civil Service Commission has been changed because such a thing it is not contained in the transcript of testimony.

Colonel Hatcher stated that under the Bureau to know that this is incorrect; that the transcript of testimony was verbatim and had not been changed by anyone. Further, Colonel Hatcher stated that the News quoted Miss De Hans as saying that Hatcher had given her a strong warning not to go to the FBI. Colonel Hatcher stated that this is incorrect, that he never made any such statement to her. He stated that he would furnish the information directly or indirectly and that no one else in the Civil Service Commission had given her any such instructions.

Colonel Hatcher stated he was calling because he thought on seeing this article in the paper the Bureau might have some questions in its mind and he wanted to set the Bureau straight.

I told the Colonel that we had seen this article in the paper and were a little upset and that we appreciated his calling and furnishing the information to the Bureau.

80 511 40 117

121-35707-51

TO : SAC, BOSTON

DATE: November 18, 1954

FROM : W. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAMES H. MORGAN
(ALLEGEDLY A MEMBER OF THE MCCARTHY'S
MEMORANDUM FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION, BUT ONE CONTAINING EACH OF THE INFORMATION SET
FORTH IN MORGAN'S LOYALTY REPORT OR [REDACTED] MORGAN
INTERVIEWED DURING INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and former SA [REDACTED] so, according to the
Bureau Field Office, made a statement to Morgan that
he was in the Union of Company.

SYNOPSIS:

James H. Morgan in recent speech in Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, stated that a local Agent informed him that
document produced on Senate floor by Senator McCarthy was a
forgery. Document in a summary prepared by the Civil Service
Commission, but one containing each of the information set
forth in Morgan's loyalty report or [REDACTED] MORGAN
INTERVIEWED DURING INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and former SA [REDACTED] so, according to the
Bureau Field Office, made a statement to Morgan that
he was in the Union of Company.

REFERENCE:

From your letter dated [REDACTED] any information
gathered in Bureau records. This matter was made available
to Bureau.

DETAILS:

On November 18, 1954, [REDACTED] to Dr. Tolson that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], [REDACTED], reflects that former Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] made a speech to [REDACTED], Wisconsin, in
which he alleged that the [REDACTED] examined a document
which [REDACTED] McCarthy and other [REDACTED] on floor of the U. S.
[REDACTED] to [REDACTED] from the Civil Service
[REDACTED] the FBI [REDACTED] the date [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] to be a forgery. [REDACTED] on that memorandum
[REDACTED] if we can find out whether any information
gathered from [REDACTED] this matter was made available to
[REDACTED]."

WML:l

RECEIVED

EX 115

112-35707-58
NOV 23 1954

6 DEC 23 1954 Nichols.

The following is taken from account of this speech of Morgan which appeared in the November 3, 1952, issue of the Milwaukee, (Wisconsin) Journal:

"...With great reluctance and only because I feel the people of Wisconsin should know, I must reveal an incident known to me in confidence," Morgan said. "It occurred the time when McCarthy, in great effort to justify his charges of Communism in the State Department, produced a thick document on the Senate floor. It appeared to be an official document of one of our country's agencies, and as McCarthy read from it, members of the Senate doubted his charge. Finally, Morgan had something to say. 'I know of evidence of this matter to see.'"

"And within a week, the contents of the document came into my office and told me that he had was an out and out forgery. They were trying to convince who forged it."

"(Morgan said after the program that the document purported to be a civil service investigation report on Loyola College. He said that he had a definite opinion on the materials submitted because he had only asked to find out if he was who it was. (11...1)")

The above is the description of what Morgan said to be a Civil Service Commission summary of the Bureau's loyalty investigation of [REDACTED] which Senator McCarthy had produced on the floor of the U. S. Senate. Morgan's statement in his earlier denial that the document was not a summary prepared by the Civil Service Commission but contained much of the information set forth in the Bureau's reports on [REDACTED]

The Bureau's file on this investigation contained a summary of this document which reviewed and no reference to the fact that Morgan had been interviewed in this matter. A confidential source of the Bureau was instructed by letter dated March 24, 1953, to review its file in this matter by determining if Morgan had been interviewed by special agents of the office and if he was interviewed, the identity of the agents conducting the interview and the nature of the questions asked of them to determine if the information furnished to the Bureau.

Mr. Whittington's file was advised by letter dated December 17, 1953, that Morgan was interviewed during the course of the Bureau's investigation in this

called by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] who reported on [REDACTED] 1951. The Washington Field Office advised that Morgan was contacted for the purpose of determining whether he had received any information in connection with his position as counsel of the Hearings Subcommittee. Morgan did come to identify the source from which Senator McCarthy received the information used in his statement on the Senate floor. Morgan is unable to furnish any information, but he stated that in the past he heard anything in that regard he would be glad to furnish it to the Bureau. Not too far back was heard from Morgan. The Washington Field Office stated that no statement of any kind was made to Morgan that the document in question was a forgery and that interview with Morgan is not included in a report in this case because of its essentially confidential character.

It might be noted that following his resignation from the Bureau, [REDACTED] worked at the Office of Price Administration under Edward Morgan.

DISCONTINUATION:

RE: [REDACTED] (100-100000, 101)

EVIDENCE RECEIPT FORM

(to be used in lieu of certificate covering evidence submitted in connection with the S. F. P. S.)

Submitting agency

Civil Service Commission

Delivered by

J. D. Carroll

Date

5-19-53

Victim

Accepted by

Offense

Transporting into D.C. Mail Material

S.F.P.S. #

13-19 b7c

Place and date

Suspects

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE:

Report to be directed to

J. D. Carroll, Civil Service Commission, 4th Regional District, Thompson

Copies to

C. B. Bell, Room 2133, Wash. 25, D.C.

Evidence to be returned to

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary

EVIDENCE

THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING

2 Postal Registration Application Certificate

3877

RECORDED

112-1-38707-51

(over)

JUN 16 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date recorded: 1-31-52 2:00 PM

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT Number: 121-357074
(SOURCE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S
INFORMATION REGARDING MINUTES OF LOYALTY
REVIEW BOARD'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
Specimens: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Miscellaneous papers submitted for latent fingerprint examination.

Compare fingerprints named suspect, HERMAN H. de HAAS, with laterals developed.

Examination requested by: Memo. Mr. Ladd; Answer by memo.

Date received: 1-30-52 bac

Date of reference communication: 1-30-52

Examination requested: fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: [redacted] b7c

Evidence Noted by:

Handwritten notes:
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100. 1/30/52

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date recorded: 5-20-53 9:00 AM

Single Fingerprint Report

121-237-59

Case: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Tampering with Registered Mail Records

Number: 121-36829-

Specimens:

2 postal Registration application certificates, form 3877 submitted for latent fingerprint examination.

Examination requested by: Mr. J. D. Carroll, Civil Service Commission, 14th Regional
District, Temporary P. Bldg., Room 2033, Washington, D. C.
Date received: 5-19-53.

Date of reference communication: Delivered by Mr. J. D. Carroll 5-19-53

Examination requested: Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED] b7C

Evidence Noted by:

90 photo 5-18 (T) - 82 10

2 Lat. photos. Lat. on form bearing # 185 425
3 " " " " " " # 185 425

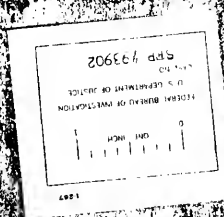
Walt

1001

RECEIVED - DEPT. OF JUSTICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI
JAN 10 1962

From Harry Winkler, 6484 25th
In print

to #1
of 10
evening



Find bag to
698 + 20

by Trip

Good
house
frame

EVIDENCE RECEIPT FORM

(To be used in lieu of copies of evidence covering evidence submitted to the S. F. P. S.)

Submitting agency _____

Delivered by _____

Date _____

Victim _____

Accepted by _____

Offense _____

S.F.P.S. # _____

Place and date _____

Suspects _____

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE:

Report to be directed to _____

Copies to _____

Evidence to be returned to _____

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary _____

EVIDENCE

THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING

JUN 8 1960

24

(over)

121-35707

REGISTERED

RECORDED-144

Date: May 28, 1953

To: Mr. J. E. Carroll
Civil Service Commission
4th Regional District
Room 2033, Temporary P. Building
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
LATENT FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED BY MAIL FROM

Reference is made to your visit to this Bureau's Single Fingerprint Section on May 19, 1953, at which time you submitted two Postal Registration Application Certificates for examination in connection with the above-entitled case.

Confirming the verbal report given you on May 19, 1953, two latent fingerprints of value for identification purposes were developed on the submitted form bearing the number 698h28 and three latent fingerprints of value were developed on the form bearing number 698h30.

Reference is also made to your telephone request of May 27, 1953, that the fingerprints of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

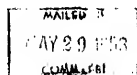
be compared with the latent fingerprints previously developed in this case for elimination purposes. The requested comparisons have been made and two latent fingerprints, on the form bearing the number 698h28, have been identified as the fingerprints of [REDACTED] two latent fingerprints on the form bearing the number 698h30, have been identified as the fingerprints of [REDACTED] and one latent fingerprint, on the form bearing number 698h30, remains unidentified.

The submitted forms are returned herewith, photographic copies of the unidentified latent impression of value having been made for our files where they will be available for any future comparisons you may desire.

Please be assured of my desire to be of assistance in these matters.

Enclosure
RCH:bs
121-35707

716637



Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

51 JUN 19 1953

EVIDENCE RECEIPT FORM

(To be used in lieu of correspondence covering evidence submissions to the S. F. P. S.)

Submitting agency Civil Service CommissionPhone call
Delivered byDate 5-17-53

Victim

UnsubAccepted by Deiss

Offense

Tampering withS.F.P.S. # 92197

Place and date

Registered Mail Records

Suspects

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE:

Names of U.S. employees for elimination purposesborn 7-9-22born 4-11-14born 3-12-27born 11-12-20born 3-8-11born 7-4-11

Report to be directed to

4th Regional District

Copies to

Temporary N. Bldg. Room 2-30

Evidence to be returned to

Washington, D.C.

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary

EVIDENCE

THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING

(over)

121-35701

121-35707-1

Date: June 15, 1953

91118

To: Mr. J. D. Carroll
Civil Service Commission
4th Regional District
Room 2033
Temporary 7 Building
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
IDENTIFIED WITH REGISTERED
MAIL RECORDS

Reference is made to your visit to this Bureau's Single Fingerprint Section on June 4, 1953, at which time you submitted the names of fifteen individuals and requested that their fingerprints be compared with the latent fingerprint previously developed in connection with your investigation of the above-entitled case.

You are advised that the fingerprints of the following named individuals were compared with the latent fingerprint previously developed, but no identification was effected:



No fingerprints were located for [redacted]. It is suggested that the fingerprints of this individual be forwarded, if possible, in order that the requested comparisons may be completed.

Please be assured of my interest and assistance in these matters.

JDH:lpf
121-35707

RECORDED
INDEXED

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date recorded: 6-4-53 4:00 PM

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Tampering with Registered Mail Records

Number: 121-35707- 61

Specimens:

Compare latents previously developed instant case with fingerprints of
[REDACTED] for elimination purposes.

Compare latents previously developed instant case with fingerprints of the
following named suspects;

Examination requested by: Mr. J. D. Carroll, Civil Service Commission, 4th Regional
District, Temporary R Building, Room 2033, Washington 25, D.C.

Date received: 6-4-53/ch

Date of reference communication: Per visit Mr. J. D. Carroll 6-4-53

Examination requested: Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

Evidence Noted by:

To C.T. 6-5
Orig to [REDACTED] 6-5

Lat. [REDACTED] remaining [REDACTED] compared with
[REDACTED] of above, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] & [REDACTED]

no [REDACTED]
C.T. making further check to locate prints
for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 6-8

121-35707

RECORDED - 97

91417

Date: June 23, 1933

To: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department Building
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

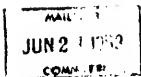
Subject: MURDER OF JAMES EARL RAY, JR. - MURDER

Reference is made to your visit to this Bureau's
Single Fingerprint Section on June 19, 1933, at which time
you submitted the fingerprints of [redacted] for
comparison with the latent fingerprints previously developed
in the above entitled case.

The remaining unidentified latent fingerprint
in this case has been compared with the fingerprints of [redacted]
without effecting an identification. The submitted finger-
prints are returned herewith.

Enclosure

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Director's Sec'y
Miss Gandy



PG-10a
121-35707

JUN 23 1933

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date recorded: 6-19-53 3:00 PM

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: TAYLOR, RICHARD W. REGISTERED MAIL RECORDS

Number: 121-35707-602

Specimens:

Compare latent previously developed latent case with fingerprints submitted of suspect [REDACTED]

Examination requested by: Mr. J. W. Carroll, Civil Service Commission, 4th Federal District, Room 250 Building, Room 2033, Washington, D. C.

Date received: 6-18-53/ch. Delivered by Mr. Carroll

Date of reference communication: No Letter. Delivered by [REDACTED]

Examination requested: Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

Evidence Noted by:

[REDACTED]

EVIDENCE RECEIPT FORM

(To be used in lieu of or in addition to the bond covering evidence submitted to the S. F. P. S.)

Submitting agency Civil Service CommissionDelivered by [REDACTED]Date 6-10-63Victim [REDACTED]Accepted by [REDACTED]Offense Tampering with Registered Mail RecordsS.F.P.S. # 74701Place and date [REDACTED]Suspects [REDACTED]

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE:

Report to be directed to Mr. J. D. Carroll, Civil Service Commission4th Regional District, Temp "R" Building, Room 2033, Washington, D. C.Copies to [REDACTED]Evidence to be returned to [REDACTED]Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary [REDACTED]

EVIDENCE

1 Fingerprint Card suspect [REDACTED]

THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING

(over)

121-35707

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
(SOURCE: SENATOR JOSEPH R.
MC CARTHY'S INFORMATION REGARDING
MINUTES OF LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD'S
MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13-14, 1951)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

94446

In the early part of 1952 the Civil Service Commission conducted an investigation concerning Miss Miriam M. de Haas, who was employed by the Loyalty Review Board, because she was suspected of being the source of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's information for his press release of January 8, 1952. This release was allegedly based on confidential minutes of the Loyalty Review Board's meeting of February 13-14, 1951.

By memorandum dated January 22, 1952, the Department requested this Bureau to conduct an investigation into this matter; however, on February 13, 1952, Mr. Vanech, the Deputy Attorney General, advised that he thought it would be better for the Civil Service Commission to conduct this investigation. Therefore, no active investigation was conducted by the Bureau in this matter; however, the Bureau did cooperate with the Loyalty Review Board and the Civil Service Commission in this case in that it conducted such latent fingerprint examinations as were requested.

LFC:dls
101-35707

101-35707-63
OCT 27 1953
66

53 NOV 2 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM WILLIKEN DE HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: March 22, 1954

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

New York teletype dated March 19, 1954, captioned Alfred Kohlberg, Info Concerning, reflects the results of an interview conducted by the New York Office of Alfred Kohlberg on that date. The teletype reflects that Kohlberg had stated that he had been interviewed in Washington, D. C., prior to his Grand Jury appearance. [REDACTED] supervisor of the New York Office, was telephonically contacted on March 21, 1954, concerning this teletype from the New York Office and asked who had interviewed Kohlberg. [REDACTED] telephonically advised on March 21, 1954, that Kohlberg had stated that he had been interviewed by a "representative of the Attorney General's Office."

ACTION:

For your information.

cc: [REDACTED]
RHE:bsh

121-35707

RECORDED

121-35707-64

121-35707-64
[Signature]

CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General

March 23, 1954

Director, FBI

ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MILLSKEN de RAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to my conversation with Mr. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, on March 17, 1954, at which time Mr. Rogers advised that Senator Fulbright had given him a clipping which appeared in the "Boston Herald" for Monday, March 15, 1954, captioned "Group Warned of Diplomats 'Soft' to Reds" which reads in part as follows:

"About 150 persons attended the New England Anti-Subversive Seminar of the American Legion at Gardner auditorium, State House, yesterday.

"They heard Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of 'Plain Talk', declare the 'we shall go on losing the cold war if the diplomats soft on communism remain in the State Department.'

"I have seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the department,' he said. 'They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them.'

For your information, Alfred Kohlberg, who is an importer of Chinese textiles operating under the firm name of Alfred Kohlberg Incorporated, 1 West 37th Street, New York City, was interviewed on March 16, 1954. Kohlberg stated that he had not seen the press report in question but had definitely never made the statement that he had seen FBI files on any individual. He said that he made the statement that he had seen individual FBI loyalty reports on certain Government officials.

cc: (1) Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

(Confidential)

(1) Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

(Confidential)

121-95707

RECORDED - 94

MAR 25 1954

RHE:BBM
cc: 97-2660

INDEXED

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

51 MAR 30 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 18,
1954

FROM : MR. C. W. RICH

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG,
Publisher of "Plain Talk"Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

I called SAC Kelly at New York on the morning of March 18 regarding the article which appeared in the Boston Herald for Monday, March 15, 1954, quoting Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of "Plain Talk," as saying, "I have seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the department (State Department). They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them." I instructed that Kelly, together with a mature Agent, promptly interview Kohlberg for any facts which would support the statement attributed to him in the above article. I told Kelly to immediately submit the results of the interview with Kohlberg by teletype to the Bureau.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of teletype from New York Office, a memorandum will be prepared for Deputy Attorney General Rogers.

CER:LL

cc-MR. BOARDMAN
cc-MR. NICHOLS
cc-MR. C. W. STANLEYADDENDUM - CER:LL - 3/18/54

SAC Kelly called at 12:40 p.m. and advised that he has made an appointment to see Kohlberg at 10:30 a.m., March 19.

RE: [Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: March 22, 1954

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MILLIKEN de HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

"Boston Herald" for March 15, 1954, quoted Alfred Kohlberg "publisher of 'Plain Talk'" as stating in talk on March 14, 1954, that he had "seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the department...they are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them." On March 16, 1954, Senator Fulbright gave this article to Deputy Attorney General who brought it to attention of Director on March 17, 1954. Kohlberg interviewed by New York Office on March 19, 1954, at which time he

CC: L. B. Nichols (encl.)
A. H. Belmont (encl.)
[redacted] (encl.)

Enclosures
AHE:bbm
121-35707

*(reference here to State Department)

**Kohlberg said interview was by "Representative of Attorney General's Office."

121-35707-68

[REDACTED]


[REDACTED] of Loyalty Review Board informed Bureau on March 20, 1952, that de Haas taken before grand jury on March 18, 1952. Washington newspaper articles reflects she also appeared before grand jury on April 8, 1952, in connection with inquiry into leak of confidential information from Loyalty Review Board. Civil Service Commission gave de Haas five days notice of dismissal and she

resigned November 3, 1952. Considerable publicity concerning this matter in local newspapers. "Times-Herald" for November 2, 1952, contained open letter of de Haas: "To My Dear Fellow-Americans" in which she admitted that she had endeavored to bring information concerning the Communist conspiracy in our Government "to the attention of our representatives in Congress" and had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy as well as to other members of Congress although McCarthy had no reason to know the source of his information. No indication from review of newspaper articles in de Haas matter that de Haas had admitted sending information to Kohlberg. Kohlberg apparently testified before the same grand jury as de Haas in April, 1952.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) In accordance with the Director's instructions, there is attached a suggested memorandum to the Attorney General, with copies for the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. William P. Rogers and Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, setting forth the results of the interview of Alfred Kohlberg and referring to the Department's files on Alfred Kohlberg and Miriam de Haas. The Department's attention is being called to the fact that the results of the interview of Kohlberg are being sent to Mr. Kimbell Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Director, in his memorandum of March 17, 1954, pointed out that the Deputy Attorney General intends to show the memo to Senator Fulbright.

(2) There is attached a suggested letter to Mr. Kimbell Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., furnishing him the results of the interview of Kohlberg.



BACKGROUND:

A memorandum of the Director dated March 17, 1954, reflects that the Deputy Attorney General, at a conference on that date, advised that on March 16, 1954, the Deputy Attorney General had visited with Senator Fulbright relative to Senator Fulbright's statement that it was his opinion that the FBI was furnishing information from its confidential files to Senator McCarthy's Committee. Senator Fulbright gave the Deputy Attorney General a clipping which appeared in the "Boston Herald" for Monday, March 15, 1954, which reads in part as follows:

"About 150 persons attended the New England Anti-Subversive Seminar of the American Legion at Gardner Auditorium, State House, yesterday.

"They heard Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of 'Plain Talk' declare the 'we shall go on losing the cold war if the diplomats soft on Communism remain in the State Department.'

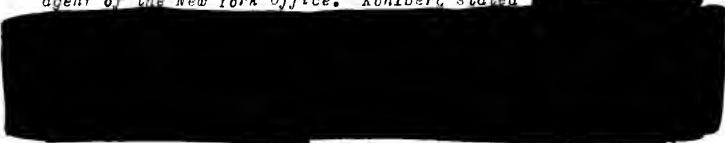
"I have seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the department,' he said. 'They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them.'"

The Director instructed that Kohlberg be immediately interviewed for any facts which would support the statement which he is quoted as having made at Boston on March 14, 1954, and that a memorandum be prepared on this matter for the Deputy Attorney General who intends to show it to Senator Fulbright.

By telephone call on March 18, 1954, SAC Kelly of the New York Office together with a mature agent was instructed to interview Kohlberg. SAC Kelly advised on March 18, 1954, that an appointment had been made to see Kohlberg at 10:30 A.M., March 19, 1954.

INTERVIEW WITH ALFRED KOHLBERG

The New York Office advised by teletype March 19, 1954, that Kohlberg was interviewed on that date by SAC Kelly and an agent of the New York Office. Kohlberg stated



Miss Bingham informed the Bureau on March 20, 1952, that de Haas had been taken before the grand jury on March 18, 1952. It was recommended in a memorandum to the Director dated March 20, 1952, that inasmuch as this Bureau had conducted no investigation in this matter other than to furnish technical assistance inasmuch as this was considered to be an administrative matter investigated by the Civil Service Commission, no further action be taken by the Bureau at that time. (121-85707-52)

This entire matter received considerable newspaper publicity. The "Times-Herald" and "Washington Post" on September 5, 1952, revealed that the Civil Service Commission had announced that de Haas had been served with a notice of suspension for refusing to answer questions asked by its representatives dealing with "leaks" of confidential data from the Loyalty Review Board. The articles reflected that de Haas had been called to testify before the grand jury on March 18, 1952, and April 8, 1952. It was pointed out in these articles that the Civil Service Commission had petitioned the District Court for a copy of the testimony of de Haas before the grand jury which was investigating a leak of confidential information from the Loyalty Review Board. The petition of the Civil Service Commission to the District Court reflects that there were 15 instances of the release of unauthorized information and that Miss de Haas had been questioned about each of them on July 29, 1952, at which time she either refused to answer or gave evasive replies. The "Times-Herald" in September, 1952, carried articles concerning de Haas captioned "Inquisitors Hid True Motives for Harassing Miss de Haas" and "U. S. Worker Harried After Blow at Reds." It was pointed out in the "Washington Star" for October 7, 1952, that District Judge Matthew F. McGuire had refused to open for Civil Service Commission examination the minutes of the Federal grand jury investigating leakage of the Loyalty Review Board proceedings. The "Times-Herald" for October 25, 1952, reflects that the Civil Service Commission had given de Haas a 5 day notice of dismissal. The "Times-Herald" for November 4, 1952, reflects that de Haas had resigned yesterday (November 3, 1952) and that the Civil Service Commission announced that the resignation had been accepted.

The "Times-Herald" on November 2, 1952, contains an open letter of de Haas: "To My Dear Fellow-Americans" in which she stated that as an employee of the Loyalty Review Board she had endeavored to bring some of the information concerning the Communist conspiracy in our Government to the attention "of our representatives in Congress, in the hope that somehow the Communist termites could be cleaned out of our National structure before it collapses from within." She stated that she had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy as well as other members of Congress. She said that McCarthy had no reason to know the source of his information. She gave praise to "our wonderful FBI." She concluded her letter by stating "..... I have given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the Government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry. I gave it out deliberately, hopefully and prayerfully, my own volition without

request, pressure or acknowledgement from anyone....." The "Washington Star" for November 8, 1952, commented that "however well-intended her act, Miss de Haas committed a serious offense when, by her own admission, she gave confidential data of the Loyalty Review Board to unauthorized persons. Loyalty to the Government includes maintenance of the integrity of the employer-employee relationship. Miss de Haas betrayed the trust placed by her employer, the Loyalty Review Board, and hence deserved to be discharged....."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As set forth in the Times Herald for November 2, 1952, de Haas admitted that she had endeavored to bring "some of these matters to the attention of our representatives in Congress;" that she had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy "as well as to other members of Congress" although Senator McCarthy "had no reason to know the source of his information;" that she had "given out information concerning the infiltration of Communism into the Government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry."

[REDACTED]

100-100000-100000

121-35707

DATE: March 23, 1954

VIA LIAISON

TO: Mr. Atbell Johnson
Chief, Investigations Division
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

to Johnson CSC
3-24-54
CMB

FROM: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
"BRIAN" [illegible]

For your information the New York Herald for Monday, March 1, 1954, contained an article captioned "Group Warned of Atrocities 'Made' to 'Sovs.'" which reads in part as follows:

"About 100 persons attended the New England Anti-Subversive Seminar of the American Union at Gardner Auditorium, State House, yesterday.

"They heard Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of 'Chain Talk' deal re the loss shall be on losing the cold war. 'The diploma's left on the table remain in the State Department'."

"I have seen 21 files on several persons still one alive in the department," he said. "They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them."

For your information [illegible] Albers;

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman

RTE:bll

cc: 97-2660

APR 7 1954

EX-104

APR 2 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT Joseph McCarthy
FILE NUMBER 121-35707
VOLUME NUMBER 2

TRUE CO. 73

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

March 18, 1934

Office of the Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

The two enclosed clippings unfortunately appeared on page twelve of the March 15 Boston Herald. If Mr. Kohlberg was quoted correctly, it would seem to imply that some employees of the FBI may not be as careful as their superiors are. At any rate, the implications of the quotation are confusing.

Yours truly,

[Redacted signature]

[Redacted signature]

A. C. Mc
3/18/34

3/22/34
J. E. H.

Group Wanted Of Diplomats 'Soft' to Reds

About 150 persons attended the New England Anti-Subversive Seminar of the American Legion at Gardner auditorium, State House, yesterday.

They heard Alfred Kohlberg, founder of "Plain Talk," declare the "we shall go on feeling the cold war if the diplomats soft on Communism remain in the State Department."

"I have seen FBI files on several persons who are working in the State Department," he said. "They are not Communists, but they take a favorable attitude toward them."

He named William V. Webster, Richard L. Bissell, and Fredson Bowers as being in the collection of the files. He said how the new attitude toward a bunch of persons in the State Department.

He said he was not going to reveal the names of the persons who are working for their positions in driving them to the State Department with Communists.

He said he was in the party in 1949, and told the group that "the only thing we have to fear in this world is the communist man."

He said he had been in the State Department for a long time and had seen into a number of things that had happened.

He said he was a true American and was thinking of the program were the State Department was on Communism and the State Department was on Communism.

McCarthy Access To FBI Tips Denied

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Brownell today denied a statement by Sen. Fulbright (D., Ark.) that the Senate Permanent Investigations sub-committee headed by Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) has access to confidential FBI files.

Brownell said he has personally looked into the matter and that the Department of Justice, including the FBI, "has permitted no such thing during my term as attorney general."

"Both Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, and I are dedicated to keeping inviolate the confidential nature of the FBI files," the attorney general said in a statement. "This must be done to protect confidential informants and the investigative techniques of the FBI in this nation's fight against Communism and crime."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: March 31, 1954

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stenbock

SUBJECT: ARTHUR KOHLBERG re;
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SECURITY INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated March 26, 1954, captioned as above, which is attached for your ready reference. The Director asked in connection with that memorandum: "Have we notified A. C. and others of Kohlberg's statement re de Haas?"

This is to advise that by memorandum dated March 23, 1954, Kohlberg's statement regarding de Haas was furnished to the Attorney General with copies designated for Mr. William F. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III.

ACTION:

For your information.

ENCLOSURE

cc: (1) L. B. Nichols
A. H. Belmont121-35707
97-2660Attachment
RCE:bbmRECEIVED
APR 1 1954

EX 104

121-35707-70
APR 2 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE:

March 29, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MULLIKEN de HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Nease _____

Reference is made to the memorandum from the Bureau to Kimbell Johnson of the Civil Service Commission dated March 23, 1954, reflecting an interview by the Bureau with [REDACTED]

This memorandum was furnished to Johnson by Liaison on March 24, 1954. Johnson advised that this was quite a shock to the Civil Service Commission as they had not had any indication of this in the past. Johnson advised that he had personally interviewed de Haas at the time she was charged with removing files from the Loyalty Review Board and that she had refused to answer any questions. He further stated that Civil Service had no indication from its files or from any of the individuals familiar with the de Haas case of the information furnished by the Bureau memorandum.

After reading the memorandum, Johnson commented that evidently Kohlberg had been interviewed by Department of Justice representatives handling the grand jury investigation in the de Haas matter but that no information concerning the grand jury testimony had ever been furnished to Civil Service.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information. ENCLOSURE

CVR:jwb

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Stanley
- 1 - Mr. Egan

121-35707-76
APR 2 1954
None we notified
A. G. & B. Rogers
Kohlberg's statement
re de Haas?
H.

UNRECORDED - 1954

APR 8 1954

DED - 4
EXED - 4

March 26, 1954

91122

[REDACTED]
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

The Attorney General's Office has referred to this Bureau your letter of March 18, 1954, concerning two articles appearing in the March 15, 1954, issue of the "Boston Herald."

I want you to know that the files of this Bureau are confidential and that no employee of this Bureau is involved in the matter mentioned in the articles which you enclosed with your letter. It is now and has been the policy of this Bureau that no employee of this organization shall furnish Federal Bureau of Investigation files or portions thereof to unauthorized persons at any time.

Your interest in furnishing this information is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

121-35707

RRE:bhm

cc: (1) 97-2660

Not:

COMM - FBI

MAR 29 1954

MAILED 31

No record in Bureau files on Kohlberg interviewed concerning this matter on March 19, 1954, by the New York Office at which [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

RED - 4
UNRECORDED - 4

March 26, 1954

91122

[REDACTED]
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

The Attorney General's Office has referred to this Bureau your letter of March 19, 1954, concerning two articles appearing in the March 15, 1954, issue of the "Boston Herald."

I want you to know that the files of this Bureau are confidential and that no employee of this Bureau is involved in the matter mentioned in the articles which you enclosed with your letter. It is now and has been the policy of this Bureau that no employee of this organization shall furnish Federal Bureau of Investigation files or portions thereof to unauthorized persons at any time.

Your interest in furnishing this information is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

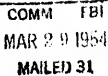
John Edgar Hoover
Director

121-35707

RHQ:bbm

cc: (1) 97-2660

Note:



No record in Bureau files on Kohlberg interviewed concerning this matter on March 19, 1954, by the New York Office at which [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Continued:

[REDACTED] testified to this before Grand Jury in April, 1952, and furnished this information to a "representative of Attorney General's Office." Information furnished to Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, with request that Bureau be advised what information is available in the Department's files concerning this matter. Results of interview of Kohlberg also furnished by letter to Mr. Kimbell Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Possibility exists that [REDACTED] may release Bureau's answer to his letter and, therefore, it is recommended that he be answered in general language.

A copy of this acknowledgment is being forwarded separately to the Attorney General for his information.

The Boston Office is not being furnished a copy of this acknowledgment, since there is no interest to them.

121-375707-71

The Attorney General

May 17, 1954

Director, FBI

ALFRED KOHLBERG
MIRIAM MILLIKEN DE HAAS
RE: CIVIL RIGHTS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to the memorandum from this Bureau dated March 23, 1954, captioned as above. Referenced memorandum set forth information furnished by Alfred Kohlberg relative to his appearance before a grand jury in Washington, D. C., in 1952, inquiring into a reported leak in the Executive Branch of the Government. This memorandum noted that Kohlberg stated that he had been interviewed in Washington, D. C., prior to his grand jury appearance by a representative of the Attorney General's Office.

As set forth in my memorandum of March 23, 1954, I would greatly appreciate being advised what information is available in the Department's files concerning this matter.

121-35707

CC - (1) Mr. William F. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

(1) Assistant Attorney General
Barren Olney III

92-2660

221-X3

13 MAY 19 1954

CHB:jhc


NOTE: Miriam de Haas, formerly with the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Review Board, investigated by SAC in 1952 for alleged leak of information to Senator McCarthy from Loyalty Review Board files.

De Haas taken before grand jury in 1952 concerning the alleged leak from LRB records and later resigned from LRB as a result. She later wrote letter "To My Dear Fellow Americans" indicating she had furnished pertinent information to representatives in Congress and had seen to it that pertinent information made available to Senator McCarthy. Upon being requested to investigate de Haas re reported leak in 1952, the Department was advised (see page 2)

MAY 18 1954

COMM-FBI

by Bureau it appeared to be an administrative matter. Article in "Boston Herald" newspaper of 3/15/54, quoted Alfred Kohlberg, publisher of "Plain Talk," as having stated he had seen FBI files on several persons employed by the State Department. Kohlberg interviewed 3/19/54, and stated



Some time later Miriam de Haas told Kohlberg she was the individual who sent the material to him, her reason being that she was disgusted with the lax treatment being accorded suspected Communists by the Loyalty Review Board.

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

June 9, 1954

Director, FBI

RECORDED 35/21-35207-73

EX-112
ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MILLIKEN DE HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to your memorandum dated May 27,
1954.

Pursuant to your request there are attached the
three volumes of grand jury testimony which you made available
to this Bureau.

121-11707

Enclosure

cc: 9742660

RHE:bab

NOTE: The grand jury transcript made available by Mr.
Olney concerns testimony of Miriam de Haas and Alfred Kohlberg.
Detailed memorandum is being prepared concerning these three
volumes of testimony.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 10 1954

RECEIVED - DOV

JUN 22 1954

FBI
RECEIVED

JUL 21 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: June 24, 1954

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

SUBJECT: ALFRED KOHLBERG;
HIRSHAN FRIEDMAN de HAAS
DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS: Purpose to set forth review of testimony of Alfred Kohlberg; and Miriam de Haas before Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., March and April, 1952, re de Haas' furnishing information from files of Loyalty Review Board.

"Boston Herald" for March 15, 1954, quoted Alfred Kohlberg as stating in talk in Boston on March 14, 1954, that he had seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the State Department who are not Communists but take a favorable attitude toward them. On interview on March 19, 1954, Kohlberg stated that

[REDACTED] Attorney General advised of results of Kohlberg interview and informed that no information could be located in Bureau file concerning the information furnished by Kohlberg. Department requested to advise Bureau what information was available in the Department's files concerning this matter. Department made available for confidential information of Bureau three volumes of grand jury transcript covering testimony of de Haas and Kohlberg. Volumes photostated and returned to Department. Miriam de Haas, former employee of Loyalty Review Board, testified before Federal Grand Jury in District of Columbia on March 18, 1952, and April 8, 1952.

[REDACTED] In January, 1952, Senator McCarthy made press release containing excerpts from this transcript which disclosed criticism of the manner in which State Department had conducted its loyalty review program. Bureau conducted no investigation concerning this incident although facilities of Laboratory made available and fingerprints of de Haas identified by FBI Lab on the revised transcript covering this meeting. All pertinent information concerning de Haas matter furnished to Criminal Division of Department. De Haas resigned from Government Service November 3, 1952. Before Federal Grand Jury on March 18, 1952.

cc: 1 - L. B. Nichols
1 - A. J. Belmont

RECORDED - 24

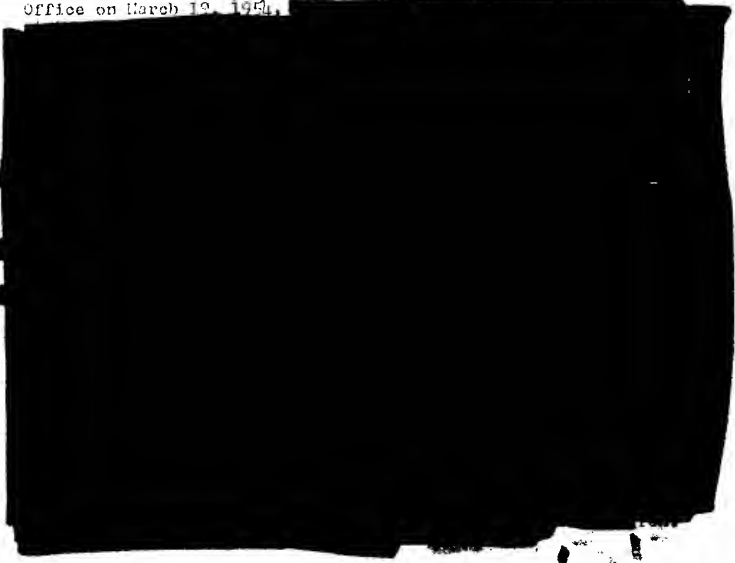
121-3571-14

Attachment
REC-586

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

As set forth in my memorandum of March 22, 1954 (121-35707-68), the "Boston Herald" for March 15, 1954, quoted Alfred Kohlberg, "Publisher of 'Plain Talk'" as stating in speech in Boston on March 14, 1954, that he had seen FBI files on several persons still operating in the State Department who are not Communists but take a favorable attitude toward them. On March 16, 1954, Senator Fulbright in support of his opinion that the FBI was furnishing information from its confidential files to Senator McCarthy's Committee, gave this article to Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers who brought it to the attention of the Director on March 17, 1954. Kohlberg interviewed by New York Office on March 12, 1954.



Miriam de Haas, a former employee of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, was investigated by the Civil Service Commission because she was suspected to be the source of Senator McCarthy's information for a press release in January, 1952, containing excerpts from confidential minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting on February 13 - 14, 1951, which disclosed criticism of the manner in which State Department had conducted its loyalty review program. Bureau conducted no investigation concerning de Haas incident although the facilities of our Laboratory were made available and fingerprints of de Haas identified by FBI Lab on the revised transcript covering this meeting of the Loyalty Review Board. Criminal Division of the Department of Justice was furnished all information received by the Bureau in connection with Miriam de Haas. The Department on January 22, 1952, requested that the Bureau conduct an investigation of this matter and was informed by memorandum dated January 25, 1952, that this Bureau had been informed that the Civil Service Commission had conducted an extensive investigation in this matter which included an interview of de Haas. It was pointed out that this Bureau had conducted no investigation but had made available the facilities of our Laboratory. The Department by memorandum dated February 5, 1952, again requested an investigation. The matter was discussed with Gus Vanech of the Department who stated he thought it would be better for the Civil Service Commission to conduct this investigation.

[REDACTED]

Representatives of the Civil Service Commission were advised of this on January 30, 1952, and Donald Laurson of the White House was so informed on February 15, 1952. Miren Bingham of the Loyalty Review Board informed the Bureau on March 20, 1952, that de Haas had been taken before a Federal Grand Jury on March 10, 1952. Washington newspaper articles reflect she also appeared before the grand jury on April 8, 1952, in connection with an inquiry into leaks of confidential information from the Loyalty Review Board. Federal Judge Matthew W. McGuire refused to open for inspection by the Civil Service Commission the minutes of the Federal Grand Jury investigating leakage of Loyalty Review Board information. The Civil Service Commission gave de Haas a five days notice of dismissal and she resigned on November 3, 1952. There was considerable newspaper publicity concerning this matter. For example, the "Times-Herald" for November 2, 1952, contained an open letter of de Haas: "To My Dear Fellow-Americans" in which she admitted that she had

endeavored to bring information concerning the Communist conspiracy in our Government "to the attention of our representatives in Congress" and had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy as well as to other members of Congress although Senator McCarthy had no reason to know the source of his information. There was no indication from a review of newspaper articles in the de Haas matter that de Haas had admitted sending information to Kohlberg. (121-35707)

Detailed memorandum of March 23, 1954, attached.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, a memorandum dated March 23, 1954 (121-35707-65) was sent to the Attorney General with copies for the Deputy Attorney General and Warren Olney III setting forth results of the interview of Kohlberg and referring to the Department's files on Kohlberg and de Haas. The Department's attention was called to the fact that the results of the interview of Kohlberg were being sent to Mr. Kimbell Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The Department was informed that no information could be located in the files of this Bureau concerning the information furnished by Kohlberg as set forth above. The Department was asked to advise the Bureau of information available in the Department's files concerning this matter.


A letter dated March 23, 1954, was sent to Mr. Kimbell Johnson furnishing him the results of the interview of Kohlberg for his confidential information and consideration concerning the de Haas matter. (121-35707-69)

The letter of March 23, 1954, was delivered to Kimbell Johnson via Liaison, on March 24, 1954, at which time Kimbell Johnson stated that this was quite a shock to the Civil Service Commission as they had no indication of this in the past. Johnson advised that he had personally interviewed de Haas at the time she was charged with removing files from the Loyalty Review Board and she had refused to answer any questions. He related that the Civil Service Commission had no indication from its files or from any of the individuals familiar with the de Haas matter of the information furnished by Bureau letter of March 23, 1954. Mr. Johnson added that the Civil Service Commission had no information concerning the grand jury testimony. (121-35707-70)

DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM OF MAY 27, 1954

A memorandum of Warren Olney III dated May 27, 1954, after referring to the fact that the Bureau did not conduct any

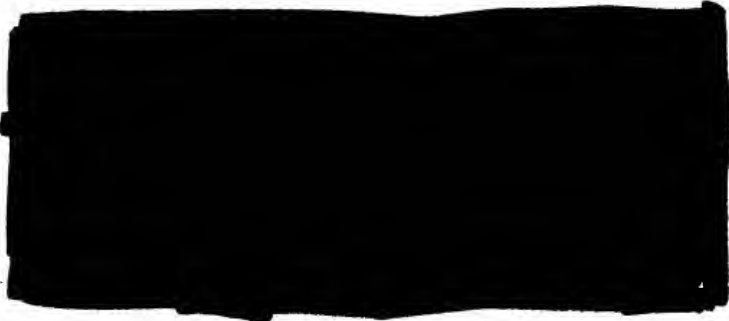
Investigation concerning Miriam de Haas advised that the Department had decided to institute a grand jury inquiry into the de Haas matter and this fact became public knowledge at the time of the suspension of de Haas by the Civil Service Commission in the Summer of 1952.



the Bureau's possible interest in information of this kind had been overlooked at the conclusion of the grand jury proceedings. Mr. Olney's memorandum stated that "There is nothing in our file to show whether this omission was due to inadvertence or any have been due to a belief that you are aware of the facts which were made of general notoriety and appeared in the general press." Mr. Olney transmitted for the Bureau's confidential information three volumes of the grand jury testimony and asked that after these transcripts had served our purpose they should be returned to the Criminal Division.

The three volumes of grand jury testimony have been photostated and the original transcripts returned to the Department by memorandum dated June 9, 1954. These photostats of grand jury testimony which include the testimony of Miriam de Haas and Alfred Kohlberg are being retained in the au file 121-35707.

GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OF MIRIAM de HAAS
ON MARCH 14, 1952



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Sept. 23, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
 Winterrowd
Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Gandy

b7c

[redacted] called me on September 23, 1954. I was tied up at the time and subsequently returned his call. He was very much concerned over the disclosure of Kohlberg of receiving hundreds of FBI reports, and he wondered if this wasn't a very bad practice. I told him that it certainly was; that Kohlberg did not receive reports from the FBI; that it was not known whether he actually received FBI reports or whether he had received Civil Service reports; that this clearly shows that other agencies have misused FBI reports.

[redacted] stated he realized this and he is going to make some editorial comment because he thinks it is very bad business. I told him that for once we could agree upon something. [redacted] stated that I was wrong; that we agreed on most things. I told him that life is too short to argue.

b7c

cc: Mr. Jones

LBN:arm

I hope not! I never like to think my like a shambles.

RECORDED-48 101-35707-75

EX-130

29 SEP 30 1954

101-35707

6-10-11

8 OCT 1954

10:34

September 27, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

Attorney General Herbert Brownell called me today and mentioned he thought we had come out all right on the McCarthy Committee Report and stated they evidently had criticized McCarthy for urging Government employees to turn over classified information to him and also criticized him for possessing the two-and-a-half-page document. The Attorney General commented he was glad they backed us up and I agreed.

I stated I was also very concerned about the Arthur Kohberg matter and the deHaas woman and felt there should be some kind of prosecution; that I understood the Criminal Division was working on something concerning the deHaas woman but that I had heard nothing recent about it. I stated it seemed to me to be an intolerable thing that this woman could get by with it and I commented that Kohberg seems to be boasting about it. I stated a number of people had spoken to me about the Kohberg matter as they must have read the article too fast and were wondering why we send our reports to Kohberg. The Attorney General stated he would check with the Criminal Division on this matter.

INDEXED-32 121-35907-76
NOT RECORDED

Very truly yours, OCT 1 1954

EX-125

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____ JEH:mpd
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

RECEIVED FROM S. C.
TIME 5:25 PM
DATE 9-27
BY [signature]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

The Attorney General

September 23, 1954

Director, FBI

ALFRED KOHLBERG;
MIRIAM MULLIKEN de HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to my conversation with you this morning concerning the publicity today regarding Alfred Kohlberg and his statement to the effect that he had turned over to the Senate Judiciary (Internal Security) Subcommittee "hundreds of FBI reports." The article appearing in the press indicated that this was material made available by Miriam de Haas.

Alfred Kohlberg was interviewed on March 19, 1954, by this Bureau at which time he stated:

The results of this interview of Alfred Kohlberg were furnished to you in a memorandum dated March 23, 1954, at which time it was noted that pertinent information concerning Alfred Kohlberg appearing in the files of this Bureau had been furnished to the Department. It was

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
 Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

121-35707

cc: 1 - 121-11668 (UNSUB; Removal of Govt Property)

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	1:08
DATE	9-23-54
BY	SP-5 JPM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

121-35707-77

pointed out that no information could be located in the files of this Bureau concerning Kohlberg's appearance before a grand jury in Washington, D. C. The Department was requested to advise what information was available in its files concerning this matter which information was furnished to this Bureau in a memorandum of Mr. Warren Olney III dated May 27, 1954.

With regard to Miriam de Haas, mentioned above, complete information appearing in the files of this Bureau has previously been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department.

The above data is being furnished for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: Sept. 28, 1954

FROM : C. H. Stanley (188)

SUBJECT: MIRIAM MILLIKEN de HAAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Nichols
Boardman
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The Director has inquired as to what action was taken by the grand jury concerning Miriam de Haas, a former employee of the Loyalty Review Board (LRB), Civil Service Commission (CSC), who has admitted furnishing confidential information from files of LRB to individuals outside the Executive Branch of the Government. Miriam de Haas testified on March 18, 1952, and April 8, 1952, before a Federal Grand Jury in District of Columbia, which was inquiring into the "unauthorized disclosure of confidential information." Confidential transcript covering this grand jury investigation which was made available by Dept. of Justice reflects grand jury adjourned April 8, 1952, without any action having been taken. de Haas resigned from LRB 11/3/52. No investigation conducted by FBI although facilities of FBI Laboratory made available. Investigation was conducted by CSC.

BACKGROUND:

Miriam de Haas, former employee of LRB, CSC, was investigated by CSC because she was suspected to be the source of Senator McCarthy's information for his press release in January, 1952, containing excerpt from confidential minutes of a LRB meeting on February 13-14, 1951, which disclosed criticism of the manner in which the State Department had conducted its Loyalty Review Program. The Bureau conducted no investigation concerning the de Haas incident although facilities of our Lab made available and fingerprints of de Haas identified by Lab on the revised transcript covering this meeting of LRB. Criminal Division of Department has been furnished complete information received by Bureau in connection with de Haas. Department, on 1/22/52, requested Bureau conduct investigation of this matter and informed by memo of 1/25/52 that this Bureau had been informed CSC had conducted extensive investigation in this matter which included interview of de Haas. It was pointed out that Bureau had conducted no investigation but had made available facilities of our Lab. Letter to Department concluded "you may desire to obtain from CSC the results of its investigation in this matter and. . . reconsider your request for an investigation. . . ." Department, by memo dated 2/5/52, again requested an investigation. Matter discussed with Gus Vanech of Department who stated he thought it would be better for CSC to conduct this investigation.

Attachment
cc-Mr. Belmont
Bufile 121-35707
cc-121-41668
RHE/pc


RECORDED

121-35707-78

SENT DIRECTOR

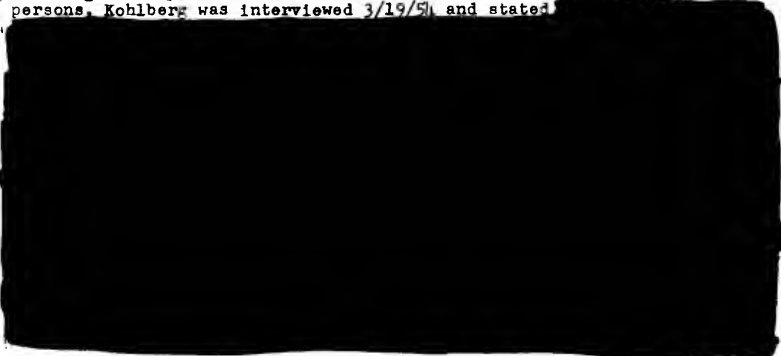
9-23-54

Memo to Mr. Rosen



CSC gave de Haas five days' notice of dismissal and she resigned 11/3/52. There was considerable publicity concerning this matter in local newspapers. "Times Herald" for 11/2/52 contained open letter of de Haas: "To my dear fellow-Americans" in which she admitted that she had endeavored to bring information concerning the Communist conspiracy in our Government "to the attention of our representatives in Congress" and had seen to it that pertinent information was made available to Senator McCarthy as well as other members of Congress although McCarthy had no reason to know the source of his information. She gave praise to "our wonderful FBI" and concluded this open letter with the statement "If this be treason, make the most of it."

As result of speech made 3/14/54 in Boston in which Alfred Kohlberg was reported to have said he had seen FBI files on several persons, Kohlberg was interviewed 3/19/54 and stated:



ACTION:

For your information. Detailed memorandum of June 24, 1954, (Bufile 121-35707-74) concerning this matter attached.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "J. Edgar Hoover", "W. C. Sullivan", "J. P. Mohr", "J. H. E."]

Mr. A. Rosen

September 23, 1960

C. H. Stanley

FRILLES NASH
Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Two letters received from private citizens requesting information concerning pamphlet being circulated in Wisconsin alleging past communist activities on part of Nash, former employee of White House, on whom we conducted Loyalty investigation in 1951. The allegations against Nash appearing in the pamphlet (copy attached) were obtained from Senate speech made by late Senator McCarthy in 1952 in which he implied that his information came from FBI files. After McCarthy made this speech, we conducted inquiry and decided that based on information in the speech, McCarthy probably had access to results of our Loyalty investigation of Nash. We were unable to determine definitely identity of agency or person from whom McCarthy obtained his information, but believed probably obtained from Loyalty Review Board of Civil Service Commission.

One of the letters from [redacted] asks whether McCarthy had obtained his information from FBI files; the other letter from [redacted] asks (1) what was in FBI reports on Nash? and (2) did FBI give Nash "a clean bill?" Bufiles contain no record of either correspondence.

RECOMMENDATION:

That (1) we advise [redacted] that no FBI reports were furnished McCarthy by any FBI employee, and (2) we inform [redacted] of confidential nature of our files, and of fact we do not grant or deny clearances to Government employees. Attached for approval are letters to [redacted] and [redacted].

Attached for possible reference purpose is 1952 summary memorandum regarding Nash.

121-12281

Enclosures-3

Leak of
(1) 121-35707 (UNSUB/Information to Late Senator McCarthy)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Stanley
1 - Mr. DeLoach

GHL:jam
- 5 -

V21-25707
NOT RECORDED
184 OCT 4 1960

50 OCT 10 1960

121-12761

Mr. A. Rosen

September 23, 1960

C. H. Stanley

**FILLED NASH
Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Two letters received from private citizens requesting information concerning pamphlet being circulated in Wisconsin alleging past communist activities on part of Nash, former employee of White House, on whom we conducted Loyalty investigation in 1951. The allegations against Nash appearing in the pamphlet (copy attached) were obtained from Senate speech made by late Senator McCarthy in 1952 in which he implied that his information came from FBI files. After McCarthy made this speech, we conducted inquiry and decided that based on information in the speech, McCarthy probably had access to results of our loyalty investigation of Nash. We were unable to determine definitely identity of agency or person from whom McCarthy obtained his information, but believed probably obtained from Loyalty Review Board of Civil Service Commission.

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Attached for possible reference purpose is 1952 summary memorandum regarding Nash.

121-12261

Enclosures

- Leak of
(1) - 121-35707 (UNSUB/Information to Late Senator McCarthy)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Stanley
1 - Mr. DeLoach

GHL:pam
- 5 -

50 OCT 10 1960

V21-25107
NOT RECORDED
134 OCT 4 1960

121-12261